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September 16, 1918, Temperature 8 A.M. 77 8 P.M. 79
Humidity .89 .87

September 16, 1917, Temperature 8 A.M. 77 8 P.M. 87
Humidity .82 .84

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

一月九日大風

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per annum.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICANS LIBERATE 150 MILES OF TERRITORY.

15,000 PRISONERS AND HUGE MASSES OF MATERIAL.

A NEW FRENCH ATTACK PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

London, September 14.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing at 10 p.m. yesterday, says:—General Pershing, General Petain and Mr. Baker, the American War Secretary, entered St. Mihiel this afternoon. The Germans had not time to evacuate the inhabitants, but had previously deported all boys from ten to sixteen years. They had forced old people to work. As for the rest, the least said the better. What a relief it was from all those years of oppression can be judged from the transports of joy with which the Americans were greeted. It was the same in all other towns and villages.

Determined German Attacks Fall.

London, September 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The number taken prisoner by us in the operations carried out by the Third Army with complete success in the Trescault-Havrincourt sector on the 12th inst. exceeds fifteen hundred.

As a result of the progress made by us yesterday north-west of St. Quentin, our line has been established eastward of Bebecourt and Jeancourt.

During the past twenty-four hours, the enemy has made several determined but unsuccessful attempts to recover positions recently captured by us in the neighbourhoods of Gouzeaucourt and Havrincourt. Yesterday a strong hostile attack in which the enemy employed flamme-werfer was repulsed with heavy loss southward of Gouzeaucourt.

At Havrincourt the enemy attacked yesterday morning in force under cover of a heavy artillery bombardment and penetrated the eastern portion of the village. After hard fighting, the attacking German infantry were driven out and our positions restored.

Northward of Havrincourt, we advanced slightly between the village and the canal.

In the evening the enemy attacked eastward of Trescault and gained a footing in our trenches, but was driven out immediately, leaving a number of dead in front of our line.

At night-time a strong bombing attack, in which liquid fire was employed, was made against our positions north-west of Gouzeaucourt. After forcing our advanced posts to withdraw, this attack was also successfully beaten off.

There was local fighting yesterday in the Moevres' sector without material change in the situation. At night-time an enemy attack southward of Moevres was repulsed.

We established new posts at night-time along the west bank of the Canal du Nord in the neighbourhood of Sauchy and Coucy and opposite Oisy-le-Vergier. In the La Bassée sector we occupied Sauchy lez La Bassée.

A New French Attack.

London, September 14.
The French launched a new attack at five o'clock this morning on both sides of the Ailette and between the Aisne and the Vesle. The attack towards Concy Forest, at the south end of the St. Gobain Massif, is progressing satisfactorily.

South of the Ailette the French captured Mont-des-Aiges and the villages of Allemanet and Saucy and are on the edge of Villy. The Aisne advance has been between a mile and two miles on an eleven-mile front. One Division took prisoner a thousand, making a total of eighteen hundred on that front. The enemy reactions were apparently very weak, although the front line is strongly held. Prisoners say they were ordered to hold on at all costs.

South of the Aisne progress was also satisfactory and an unknown number was taken prisoner. The advance threatens to turn the west flank of the Chemin des Dames and endangers Laon inside. The St. Mihiel pocket is not cleared up. More guns are expected.

More British Progress.

London, September 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully repulsed a raid in the Gouzeaucourt sector. We pushed forward in the Havrincourt sector and established new posts in the trench lines east and north of the village. There was local fighting astride the La Bassée Canal. We progressed, taking prisoners. There was hostile gas-shelling in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle, where we drove off an attempted raid.

The weather again interfered with air work on the 13th inst. Ten tons of bombs were dropped. We brought down three machines and drove down two uncontrollable. No British machines are missing.

A Lull.

London, September 14.
A French communiqué states that there is nothing to report.

The American Success Detailed.

London, September 15.
An American official message says:—In the St. Mihiel sector our advance units maintained touch with the enemy's forces and repulsed a counter-attack in the region of Jaulny. We are now able to estimate the success obtained during the two previous days. The dash and vigour of our troops and the valiant French divisions wherewith we fought shoulder to shoulder is shown by the fact that the forces attacking on both faces of the salient effected a junction, secured the results desired within twenty-seven hours. Besides liberating over 150 square miles of territory and taking 15,000 prisoners, we captured a mass of material. Over one hundred guns of all calibres and hundreds of machine-guns and trench mortars were taken.

Despite the fact that the enemy having during his retreat burned large stores, a partial examination of the battle field shows that great quantities of ammunition, telegraph, railroad material, rolling stock and clothing equipment were abandoned. Further evidence of the haste with which the enemy retreated is revealed in the unburned bridges left behind. French pursuit bombing and reconnaissances and the British and Italian bombing units drove him from the air and constituted the main factor in the success of the operation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICANS LIBERATE 150 MILES OF TERRITORY.

The German Version.

London, September 14.

A German wireless official message says:—Our advances and the enemy advances led to violent fighting at Moevres and Havrincourt. Enemy attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne failed. The enemy felt his way forward east of Combles and northwest of Thiaucourt.

King George's Congratulations.

London, September 15.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows:—"On behalf of the British Empire I heartily congratulate you on the brilliant achievement of the Americans and Allied troops under the leadership of General Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient. The far-reaching results of these successful operations, which marked the active intervention of the American Army on a great scale under its own administration, are the happiest augury for a complete and I hope not far-distant triumph of the Allied cause."

French Comment.

Paris, September 15.

A Havas message says:—Enthusiastic comment by the French Press is evoked by the swift and powerful blow in the St. Mihiel salient with its powerful defensive observation position. The papers say the American Army is a worthy inheritor of the traditions of General Grant and Lee. The British continue to bite the German salient around La Bassée and more progress is being made towards St. Quentin. Herr von Payer said at Stuttgart that American co-operation is a heavy burden for Germany. No faith is to be placed in his promises.

GERMANY ECONOMICALLY SINKING.

Complaints of a Trade Union Deputation.

Amsterdam, September 14.

The Berliner Tageblatt contains a report of remarkable proceedings of a Trade Union deputation to Count Herling on the 12th inst.

The spokesman said the people had become seriously disengaged over recent events and they felt that they were economically sinking. Food continued to be bad and was dangerously insufficient, while prices were extortionate; consequently the bodily strength of the workers was declining and they must have more meat and potatoes. Workmen's trousers, which used to cost four marks, now cost sixty; they lasted only a quarter of the time and were unendurable. The people's anger over the Prussian Suffrage question had reached the boiling point and the Military Censorship and martial law lay heavy on the Trade Unions. He urged now that "the exhaustion of our enemies has begun and a breakthrough has failed," was the time for a peace by understanding.

Count Herling assured them that the political leaders and the High Command were striving for such a peace and were unanimously opposed to conquests. As regards equal suffrage, he repeated the promise that if the Upper House did not agree thereto, the Landtag would be dissolved.

Herr Wallraf, Secretary of the Interior, promised that the military would reconsider the right of meeting and the censorship.

Herr Waldow, Secretary of Food Supplies, said it was impossible to get more food. Meatless days must continue in order to insure the milk and fat supply. The potato crop was worse than last year and the corn supply was only 15 per cent. better.

Baron Von Stein, Secretary of State, stated that substitutes for clothing must be utilised.

Colonel Braun, of the War Office, promised to examine the question of shortening the working hours, but this was impossible in the mines.

The Socialist Deputy, Herr Ligien, replying, said the Ministers' statement as regards food and hours showed that the situation was hopeless. The workers could not work under the present hours.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

More British Raids Exploits.

London, September 18.

The Air Ministry reports:—In conjunction with the American attack, in addition to the bombing reported yesterday, we dropped a ton of bombs on railways at Arnasville and Metzelsbous and shot down two hostile machines. We attacked the railway at Courcelles at night-time. We bombed on Saturday railways at Metz and Ehrlang and also Bahl aerodrome with good results. A total of six and a half tons of bombs was dropped. One British machine is missing.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Reported Shooting of General Brusiloff.

London, September 14.

Reports received both via Sweden and Germany tend to confirm the recent rumours that General Brusiloff has been shot dead by the Bolsheviks at Moscow.

A German "Bargain".

Stockholm, September 14.

The German Legation at Helsingfors has declared to the Finnish Government that German troops will not enter the Province of Karelia if Britain and the other Entente Powers bring themselves to withdraw from Karelia and the Murman Coast within a period to be fixed.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, September 14.

A Bulgarian communiqué says:—We repelled a Turkish attack near the village of Dobrovi, south of Ghevgal, after having to send reinforcements.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN VIOLATIONS.

Retaliatory Measures Favoured.

Paris, September 14.

A Havas message says:—The French Government intends appointing an Allied Commission to investigate the German offences against the laws of war on the Western Front. There is enthusiastic support of the proposal of retaliation against German towns, which should be raised to the ground for each French or Belgian town destroyed.

FRENCH PRESS AND GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Paris, September 14.

A Havas message says:—Concerning the efforts in German propaganda of the Kaiser, General Hindenburg, Count Herling and Herr von Payer, the French Press admits that the moral consequences of the military situation are incalculable and the reverses cannot be kept from the knowledge of the German nation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN FIGHTERS PRAISED.

London, Sept. 14.

Lord French, in the course of a letter to Princess Sophia Duleep in connection with the forthcoming India Day, expresses high appreciation of the services of India's fighters on the West Front in 1914 and 1915. When the Indian troops first arrived the situation was so drastic that it was necessary to call upon them immediately to reinforce the fighting front and help to stem the German thrust. Their fine fighting qualities, tenacity and endurance were well manifested during the first Battle of Ypres before they had been able to completely reorganise after their voyage from India. The manner in which they acquitted themselves showed the excellence of their previous training for war. In all the subsequent battles of these years they took a prominent part and behaved with the utmost gallantry. I have no hesitation in saying that they splendidly upheld the glorious fighting traditions of the Indian Army. This record is all the more honourable when it is remembered that they were suddenly despatched from a hot climate almost at the worst season of the year to face the rigours of a western winter. It will always be a source of pride and happiness to me that I have been associated in the field with these gallant troops."

BRITAIN'S NEAR EASTERN POLICY.

London, Sept. 15.

The "Daily Telegraph," referring to the presentation of addresses from the Armenian, Syrian and Zionist communities of Manchester to Mr. Lloyd George, says the situation in which Great Britain stands towards these national elements in the Near East and the Turkish question as a whole is one of the cardinal issues of the war. In insisting upon the accomplished facts in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and in proclaiming other objects of the Near Eastern policy, such as securing liberty and justice for the Armenian race, we are taking up an attitude from which it is morally impossible to depart. After speaking of the benefits which British rule has conferred upon Palestine and Mesopotamia the "Daily Telegraph" declares that Germany's demand that these countries be returned beneath the rule of the Turk is a demand no man of the Allied nations could tolerate.

Death of Lord Nicholson.

London, Sept. 14.

The death is announced of Field Marshal Lord Nicholson, C.C.B., at the age of 75.

Lord Nicholson was a Royal Engineer and served in the Afghan War, the Egyptian War, Burmese Expedition, Tirah Campaign and South African War. He participated in the march to Candahar, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and other actions and was military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief and Director of Transport in the South African War. He was Director-General of Mobilisation and Military Intelligence at the War Office for three years and was the chief British Military Attaché with the Japanese Army during the war with Russia.

A RUSSIAN EXPLOSION.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.

A message from Kieff reports an explosion at Norone which destroyed six trains, the station and other buildings.

Three hundred and fifty people were killed. Fifteen hundred arrests have been made in connection with the disaster.

RUSSIAN SITUATION DESPERATE.

London, Sept. 14.

Reuter learns in official quarters that the situation in Russia is desperate. The Bolshevik Government is breaking up and it is known that Lenin and Trotzky a month ago prepared to escape to Switzerland, commanding therefor a considerable quantity of gold for personal use.

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Sept. 14.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—There has been lively artillery and patrol activity at numerous points. The enemy west of Valder, after a violent bombardment, attacked the new British positions and were repulsed with heavy losses, leaving prisoners.

THE PREMIER'S INDISPOSITION.

London, Sept. 14.

Mr. Lloyd George has been attacked by influenza and has a high temperature. The appointments of his tour have been cancelled.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."
THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 14.

The silver market is quiet.

JEWISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Siamese Government Endorses England's Declaration.

Since England made its momentous Declaration through Mr. Balfour in November last in favour of a National Home for the Jewish People being established in Palestine, Jewry throughout the world has been abuzz with enthusiasm at the prospect of the two thousand year dream being realized. The Jews in the Far East have certainly not lagged behind their brethren in other parts of the world and in addition to their substantial support materially, they have recently undertaken a propaganda campaign for the further enlightenment of the aims and aspirations of the Jewish National Movement.

Headed by Mr. E. S. Kadocie, as President of the Shanghai Zionist Association, supported by Mr. N. E. B. Ezra, Hon. Secretary of the Association, and which Association has gained considerable strength by the presence in the Far East on a mission of the British Government of Mr. David L. Sanderson, B.A., B.C.L., one of the younger English Zionist leaders, they have recently approached eminent statesmen in China, Japan and elsewhere with a view to eliciting their support and recognition of Great Britain's policy for a National Jewish Homeland in Palestine. The first to come out with a similar declaration is the Royal Siamese Government; the following despatch from His Royal Highness Prince Devawongse Varopakar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to Mr. Kadocie is a document which brings Siam in line with the other Allied and neutral Powers:—

Foreign Office,

Bangkok, 22nd August, 1918.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Shanghai Zionist Association of July 12th

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ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Wife's objection to kill.

After joining the Gordon Highlanders, said Lance-Corporal F.C. Marshall, who was granted a divorce recently his wife refused to be seen in the streets with him, saying she did not like him in those "dilapidated" clothes. Lance-Corporal Marshall cited William McArthur McNaughton as correspondent, and damages were agreed at \$500.

A Fortune for Charities.

Miss Ada Katherine Agnes Blackstock, The Limes, Hunton Bridge, Herne Bay, \$28,000. The charitable legacies, which amount to \$28,000, include four of \$5,000 each, four of \$1,000, eight of \$500 and two of \$100. The residue goes to the Melanesian Mission. The following wills have also been proved: Lieut. Robert Evan Lewis Lloyd, R.A., Bryntirion, Rhayader, Beddau, pronounced on active service—\$24,105. Mr. William Holmes, of Bonnington, Rickley, Kent, and Capel House, New Broad-street, E.C.—\$37,917. Capt. Mortimer Edward Harold Schiff, Suffolk Regt., of 14, Hyde Park-square, W., solicitor, killed in France—\$27,732.

Sovereigns for 231.

At Wakefield recently Joseph Waddington, hawker, Worley, Leeds, was charged under the Defence of the Realm Regulations with purchasing gold coin of the realm at a price exceeding its face value. It was stated that he had been canvassing for gold in public-houses and other places, and had obtained a large number of sovereigns, for which he paid 25% each. When arrested he had \$123.10s. in gold in his possession. He was fined \$15 in each of four cases—\$60 in all—and the magistrates ordered the money to be taken from the sum in his possession, and that the balance should be handed to him in currency notes.

Awards for Rescues at Sea.

The Board of Trade announces that the following awards have been made by the President of the United States to the master and members of the crew of the a.s. Soldiers Prince, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of an American schooner in March, 1917, viz.:—A gold watch and chain for Captain John G. Norman, master; binocular glasses for Mr. Richard G. Hughes, chief officer, and Mr. Norman Richardson, third officer; and gold medals for A. I. Lundberg, carpenter, and G. Van der Werf, J. Goodwin, F. Simmons, and O. Petersen, seamen.

French War Booty Heavy.

With the French Army in France, August 7.—The army of Gen. Berthelot, whose operations had a marked effect in bringing about the retreat of the Crown Prince across the Vesle by breaking down the eastern piers of his line southwest of Rheims, effected heavy captures of material during the fighting. In one wood alone 300,000 shells of heavy calibre were taken, in addition to immense quantities of other material. This army also captured several batteries of heavy and field guns which are now being used against the enemy. Its booty comprised likewise, in addition to 373 machine-guns, hundreds of light trench mortars. The army's bag of prisoners exceeded 2,000.

U.S. Taxation.

Mr. McCool's statement to the Finance Committee of Con. Congress that the revenue from taxation must be doubled if tax receipts are to bear the same ratio to total expenditure as they bore in the fiscal year 1918, was based on the assumption that the expenditure, during the balance of this calendar year, would increase at the rate of \$100,000,000 per month, says the New York Evening Post. The statement for July, 1918, at hand, bears out this expectation. Government outlay in that month, including advances to our allies, totalled up \$1,308,232,000, which compares with some \$1,500,000,000 in June and \$1,300,000,000 in May. This indicates a rate of increase of 10% per month, or 120% per annum. The total outlay for the year 1918 is estimated at \$15,000,000,000.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,
15, Mortimer Hill Road.

GENERAL NEWS.

A U.S. Appointment.
Washington, August 9.—Mr. Sherman Whipple, of Boston, has been offered the post of counsel for the Shipping Board. Mr. John Barton Payne, who has been legal adviser for both the Shipping Board and the Railroad Administration, now will devote all his attention to the railroad work.

Han Hill Antiquities.
Dr. B. Headleigh Walter, of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, has presented to the Somerset County Museum at Taunton, at the 70th annual meeting of the Somerset Archaeological Society, all the Romano-British antiquities from Han Hill, hitherto lent by him. This, added to the Norris and Walter collections already belonging to the museum, forms an important group of about 1,000 objects. Researches at Han Hill began a hundred years ago, and have extended over four generations of the Walter family. Dr. Everfield, Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford, was elected president of the society.

Tilbury Hotel for Waspire Boys:
At the quarterly meeting of the Governors of the Marine Society recently it was announced that the Port of London Authority would lease to the society for three years a sufficient portion of Tilbury Hotel to accommodate 200 boys now under training in H.M.S. President, which was burnt by the Admiralty when the Waspire was destroyed. Mr. H. Kemp-Welch said that the lease of the Tilbury Hotel would give them an opportunity of seeing how a shore establishment would work. The boys would have boat exercises and boat drill, and there was a good playing ground close by. During the last quarter 40 of the boys had entered the merchant service.

Textile Designs Wanted.
Nineteen hundred dollars are offered in prizes to textile designers who compete in the Women's Wear third annual contest for original designs in printed silks, cretonnes, ribbons, and cotton goods. No restrictions bar any persons from entering the competition, and each contestant may submit as many as ten designs. The ideas may be submitted on fabric or painted paper, but they should be in such form as to be available for industrial purposes. The prizes, which range from \$300 to \$10, will be awarded on the basis of originality, adaptability, and artistic merit. All designs should be sent to the Art Alliance of America, 10 East 47th Street. The competition closes on October 1.

Products of German Education:
Distributing the prizes at the Freemen's Orphan School, Brixton, the Lord Mayor said that it was common to hear English education dissadvantageously contrasted with that on the Continent, particularly in Germany. The German system might have inculcated a spirit of discipline, hardness of training, and application to study, but he doubted whether these things had always been advantages, even to the Germans. If the invasion of Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania, the shooting of Nurse Cavell, and the bombing of Red Cross hospitals were the products of German education, than give him British education.

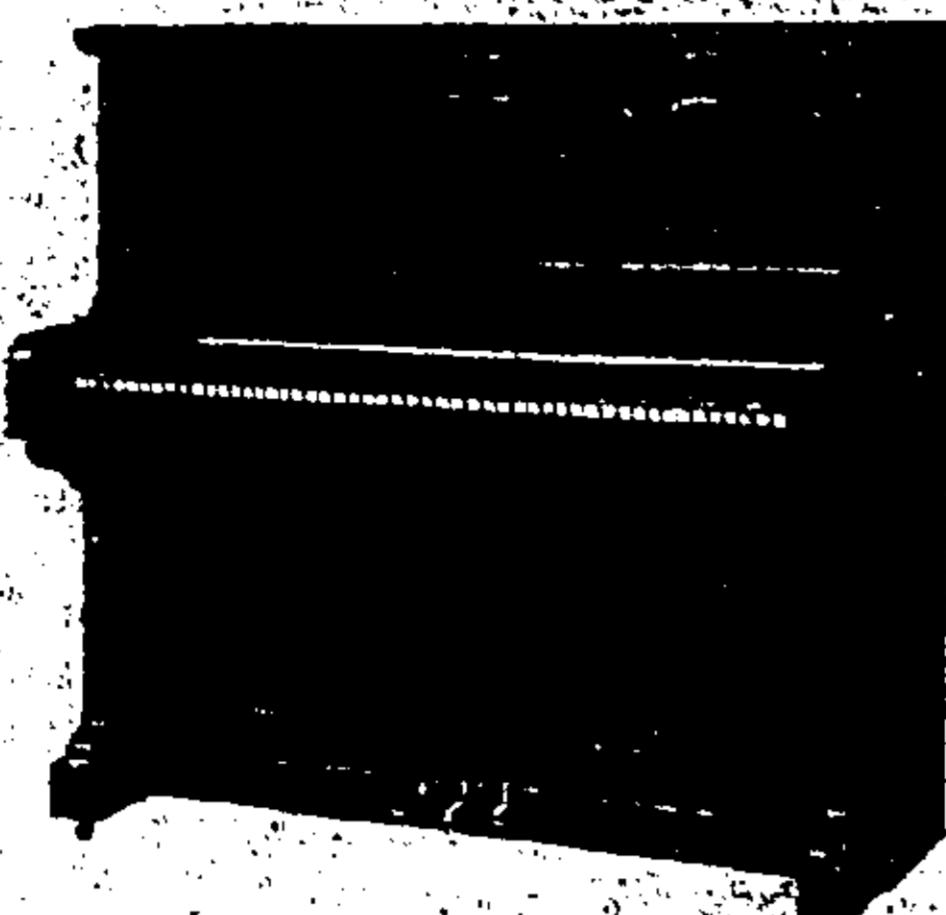
Prizes for Banking Students.
The results of the annual examinations for the certificates of the Institute of Bankers, held in April last, which have now been announced, show that 28 candidates completed the final and 203 the preliminary examinations, and of these 38 were women. The Institute prizes were awarded as follows:—Beckett Memorial Prize.—E. B. Hogg, London City and Midland Bank, Victoria street, Nottingham. George Rae Prize.—M. E. Hopkinson, London City and Midland Bank, Ulverston. Gwyther Prize for Economics.—J. F. Eggleston, London City and Midland Bank, Victoria street, Nottingham. Charles Reeve Prize for English Composition and Banking Correspondence.—M. E. Hopkinson, London City and Midland Bank, Ulverston. Gwyther Prize for French.—S. E. Thomas, National Provincial and Ulster Bank of England, Linlithgow.

A number of Basque portraits from various sources were included in the sale. That of Mrs. Allen, wife of the Rev. Alex. Allen, of Corraher's Close, Edinburgh, sold for 2,000 guineas (Tooch); Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Houston, of Clerkenwell, fell respectively at

NOTICES.

MOOTRIE PIANOS

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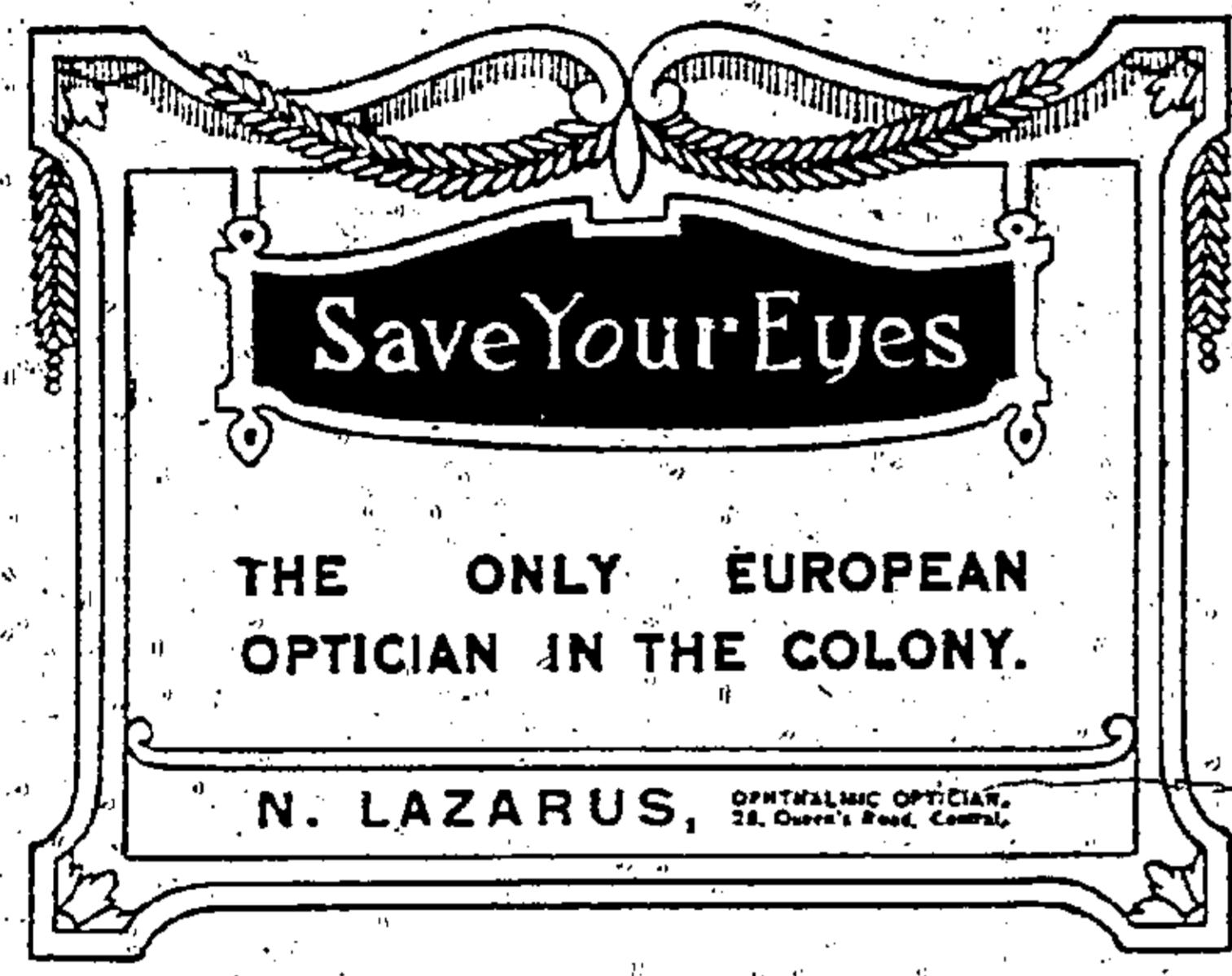


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PICTURES.

A Reynolds Sold for £4,410.

Pictures by old masters and works of the Early English school, the property of Messrs. T. Agnew and Sons, sold owing to the death of Mr. W. Lockett Agnew, and others from various sources, attracted a large attendance at Messrs. Christie's recently. The first 75 lots, constituting Messrs. Agnew's property produced a total of £24,725, and the remainder of the sale showed a further total of over £21,000. Four important portraits by Gainsborough, each 30in. by 25in., were among the Agnew pictures. Two of these, Miss Elisabeth Dymock (afterwards Mrs. Robert Wynne), and Lady Anne Ponsonby (the Hon. Mrs. B. Burton), were bought by Messrs. Solly and Co. for 3,000 guineas and 3,200 guineas respectively. The portrait of Lady Frances Dashwood Peyton, was bought by Messrs. Tooth for 1,650 guineas; and that of Charles Bourchier, member of Council at Bombay, and of Sandridge Lodge, Herts, fell to Mr. Peacock at 810 guineas. Three of these portraits fell short of the price at which they had been acquired during recent years. On the other hand, Hopper's portrait of Lady Ibbotson, bought by Mr. Leggett at 1,000 guineas, showed a considerable increase on the price paid for it seven years ago. Two attractive portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence were those of Mrs. William Locke (afterwards Lady Wallcourt), painted in 1799—850 guineas (Connell); and the Marquise de Blaizel and Child—950 guineas (Gooden and Fox). Sir E. Landseer's "Patriotic Hill," fetched 720 guineas (Leggett); J. B. Paton's "Le Bain de Nymphes"—900 guineas (Williams); and Sir J. Reynolds' group of the two Misses Paine, daughters of James Paine, the architect, brought 4,200 guineas (Gooden and Fox).



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Think of the Broke and the Swift, think of Zeerbrugge and Ostend, think of the unceasing vigilance of the Dover Patrol, and don't forget that many thousands of our gallant sailors are going under in the struggle with the enemy. Our wounded sailors share equally with our wounded soldiers the benefits of your contribution to the War Bond Drawing.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

NOTICE.

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COMPANY LIMITED.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology—A course of 50 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 at 4.15 P.M. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean to whom Applications should be made as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Teacher of Operative Surgery. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January, March) 1919 at 8.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean, to whom Applications should be made as soon as possible.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1918.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 8th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.
STOCKHAUSEN.—On 14th September, 1918, at the Victoria Hospital, Sarah Mayhew von Stockhausen aged 69 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

TWO SPEECHES.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to conceive of a sharper contrast in outlook than that just furnished by the speech of Mr. Lloyd George at Manchester and the oration by the Kaiser at Eisenach. The British Premier spoke with characteristic confidence in the issue of the war, showing that the worst was over and victory in sight, at the same time venturing on a mention of some of the big questions which will need to be taken in hand after peace is attained, while the All Highest, in canting phraseology, took an obviously gloomy attitude on the prospect confronting Germany, which he unsuccessfully attempted to hide by talking a lot of rubbish about his trust in the German sword, the strong heart and the taut muscles of his soldiers. Once again the wily Wilhelm was very free and familiar in his references to the Almighty, though there was a rather pathetic touch about his query: Is God at the last moment going to abandon us in the West? and his remark thereon that only the faint-hearted would think so. It would seem that the Kaiser himself has some little doubt as to whether God is, after all, on the side of the Germans.

However, we can well afford to leave the Kaiser and his theatrical declarations on one side and take a glance at the more pertinent parts of the British Premier's speech, especially in relation to post-war issues. We are glad that Mr. Lloyd George had something to say about the importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire after the war. As he says, in view of what this great commonwealth of free nations has done for humanity in this war, it would be a crime against civilisation to allow it to fall to pieces. Among the anti-bloody ultra-democrats we sometimes hear talk of the perpetuation of the Imperial idea being at conflict with the spirit of the times, but that is most superficial view of the British Empire, which is not based on military strength or built up on the oppression of subject races, according to the German idea, but which has its roots in liberty for all and is a replica of that greater ideal of a League of Nations which we hope to see established when the war is ended. Mr. Lloyd George has always been a keen social reformer, and even in these days of war he is looking ahead to the tasks which future Governments will have to face in this regard. One of the greatest of these is the care of the health of the nation, for, as the Premier expressed it in one of his happy epigrams, "bad health for the nation means bad business for all." He referred specifically to the conditions of factory life and the need for making these healthier and was able to show that the health of the country in the past has been anything but what it should be, with the result that fully a million men were unfit for military service when the call came, men who would have been in the fighting ranks had the health of the nation been properly supervised. That is a melancholy fact, the more so when the Premier assures us that if we had had those extra million men, the war would have ended triumphantly ere this.

This question of national health is admittedly a very difficult one to tackle. Something has been done in recent years to attempt to cope with it. Factory legislation, free meals and medical attention for poor children attending school have had beneficial results, but only the fringe of the problem has yet been touched. The artificial conditions of modern life are all against general good health, and the further we get away from the simple, homely life of past generations, the more pronounced does the evil become. Unhappily all the tendencies are in the wrong direction, though what the effects of the war, with its campaigning, will have on the future of our manhood it is scarcely possible to tell at the present. Many of our soldiers will probably refuse to go back to the humdrum life of city offices and workshops when peace comes and if this desire for changed environment is diverted into the pioneer channels, we may see a great revolution in methods of living. At any rate the nation's health needs to be safeguarded, and it is satisfactory that Mr. Lloyd George has the point in mind in connection with the reconstruction processes which will claim attention when the present military struggle is ended.

The War Bond Drawing.
Some very happy-chosen and forceful appeals are being made by way of advertisement in connection with the sale of St. Andrew's Society War Bond tickets, as the columns of the local newspapers show. Emphasis is especially being laid on the good which will result to deserving war causes if the amount aimed at is secured. That is as it should be, for if there is one feature more than another about this scheme which should commend itself to the public it is the fact that as much as fifty per cent. of the money received is being devoted to war charities. Here there is an opportunity provided for doing something to relieve the lot of those who have borne hard burdens for the Empire and for humanity generally, while incidentally purchasers of tickets may also find themselves considerably enriched. At any rate, it is comforting to know that every ticket bought means direct aid being given to war sufferers, and that fact alone should stimulate all patriots to give the scheme their support. It is up to the public to see to it that the sum which the Society has in view is raised, and we trust that all good supporters of the Allies will do their share.

The Peace Chorus.

The German peace chorus is gaining in volume as the days pass and is being participated in by men of all shades of opinion, from Ministers down to lowly Socialists. In other words, the Kaiser is willing to make use of any and every body in his attempt to delude the Allies into believing that Germany is repentant for her past sins, is willing to arrange a cessation of hostilities and is prepared to act more honourably in the future. But all these efforts will be of small avail. If there were an open and frank admission of guilt add something more than mere talk and hazy promises forthcoming regarding the future, the Entente Powers might agree to pay heed to the German "feelers," but we know quite well that official Germany is not sincere in this matter, and that she is seeking to secure a stoppage of the fighting by means of trickery and deception. So much is evident from the essentially contradictory nature of many of the enemy statements now being made. The scheme is merely one to fog the issue and to draw on the Allies into a trap laid by the Prussian militarists who know that they have failed this time but who look to future revenge if permitted to have a respite now before absolute defeat is imposed.

Some of the Comment.

The Independent Socialists who introduced a motion in the Berlin City Council asking for the initiation of peace discussions are possibly quite sincere, as they know from contact with the masses what growing distress this war is causing among the German people. We are hardly prepared, however, to give so much credit to Herr Eisner, who has once before been used in a peace offensive movement, and who now talks glibly of an early peace and the unreserved return of Belgium, thus putting himself into direct conflict with other enemy spokesmen who have freely spoken of holding Belgium as a pawn and who meant what they said. Herr von Payer, the Vice Chancellor, is too funny for words when he speaks of Germany being the innocent and attacked party. We also like his concession when he talks of Germany being "entitled" to indemnification and then graciously says that, on calm reflection, she is prepared to accept this idea, despite her favourable military situation. For sheer, unadulterated impudence, this would take a lot of beating. We suppose Germany's "favourable military situation" has reference to the continued Han withdrawal in France "according to programme." All this sort of nonsense is doubtless served up as camouflage, but it will deceive no-one but the simple Germans themselves. The enemy may soon have his longing for peace gratified, but only because he is beaten. When he frankly acknowledges that we may agree to meet round the table and lay down the terms of his punishment

DAY BY DAY.

WITHOUT CHARITY OUTWARD WORK PROFITETH NOTHING.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the routing of the Austrian armies in Galicia.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 7d. 1/16d.

Metal Thiefs.

A Chinese appeared at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, to answer a charge of stealing a piece of flat brass, and several pieces of white metal. Sergeant Cooper prosecuted and said that a lot of this stealing had been going on for some time. His Worship sentenced the defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

For the Poor Box.

Two Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with gambling at Peel Street. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. Two Chinese detectives gave evidence to the effect that they arrested the defendants, and picked up ten cents. His Worship discharged the defendants, and ordered the ten cents to be put into the Poor Box.

Stolen Tools.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing five trowels and a mat bag. Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted and said that these things were stolen from the houses in the course of erection behind the Dairy Farm's offices. A Chinese detective gave evidence of the defendant's arrest. He said the defendant told him that he was given the tools by someone. A Chinese workman identified the property as his. His Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

Stolen Iron.

Five Chinese appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to-day, charged with the theft of 17 cwt. of iron, valued at \$300, from the Kowloon Godowns. The first defendant, who was defended by Mr. Faithfull, stated that the proceeds of the iron when sold would be spent as tax money. The other defendants pleaded not guilty. Mr. Faithfull applied for a remand, asking for bail. Sergeant Speare suggested \$500, to which his Worship agreed. The case was adjourned until Thursday. Mr. Goldring appeared on behalf of a Chinese and a woman who were charged with receiving the iron, knowing it to have been stolen. The case was adjourned until Thursday, bail being fixed at \$500.

Snatching Prosecution Falls.
A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with snatching a purse containing \$245 from another Chinese. Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted. L. S. Robert Shannon said that he was walking near the Post Office when he saw the defendant being chased by the complainant, who told him in broken Cantonese that the defendant had snatched his purse and belt, also \$10. When Sergeant Shannon searched the defendant he was found to have \$1 in his possession. The defendant asked Sergeant Shannon to take him to the Police Station, as he had witnessed. Complainant, in giving evidence, said that the defendant stole his belt and handed it to another man. His Worship discharged the defendant.

The Recent Robberies.
In addition to the three Chinese who were charged on Saturday last with having committed various robberies at money-changers shops in Wan Chai a few weeks ago, four others were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning with being concerned in these robberies, making a total of seven. It was stated that nine men were involved in the armed robberies and the Wan Chai Police are now on the track of the remaining two. Mr. F. X. D'Almada, who appeared for one of the robbers, applied for a short remand on bail. Inspector Simon opposed bail, which he said if granted should be heavy. His Worship agreed with the Inspector and asked Mr. D'Almada to let the matter stand over. The case was adjourned until September 21.

August 31.

The man who wrote the song "A Life on the Ocean Wave" is by the common consent of the party an irregional ass, for the majority of us have been lying back, missing meals and feeling like nothing on earth for the last two days. I feel quite brave in being in the saloon now. The weather has not been bad, but the sea is just choppy enough to give the ship a decent movement, and come hot good saloon beer is given. The reason why yesterday was spent by the various groups was to be ready all the pleasure Singapore can give. We certainly invaded everywhere. The hotels and motor garages did a good business, and it was late when we began our search for the pleasure.

BOUND FOR KIRKEE.

WITH THE HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

A Happy Crowd of Men.

We have received the following from one of the Hongkong contingent which recently left for Kirkee under the General Military Service Ordinance:

At Sea, August 29.
Having climbed the rigging of the rear mast and cheered at the echo His Excellency the Governor as he left the ship, and having been escorted down the harbour by launches with open sirens, a merry and boisterous crowd of men assembled for their first meal just as the vessel had cleared Lyceum Pass. The farewells on board had been made among a laughing crowd that robbed the good-byes of their wanted tensity, and the only feeling prevalent at Hongkong Harbour was left behind was one of relief that the adventure of the Hongkong Contingent had at last begun. There was a black equal far away sit, of which Hongkong was getting the benefit, but ahead the weather was clear and bright, surely an augury that merited.

It is always with us and is simply great as an inspirer of morale. We have even immortalised him by a three verse poem, composed in collaboration by two of a notorious cabin.

He says he is going to have it reprinted—heaven forbid. What

with Limérieks and anonymous notices one is apt to

find posted on one's cabin door,

and other sundry "brain waves"

committed to paper, it is indisputably established that we have

"some" talent. Wet towels will

have to be resorted to soon. The

vigour with which early morning

exercises are carried out testify to

a desire to keep fit, the steeples-

chasing round deck, goose-

stepping, and toe-walking soon

finding out the "blowers."

The weather is simply great to-day, a

calm sea, blue sky and glorious

head-on breeze, proving a wonder-

ful tonic to those who were

"stretched" yesterday. We are

expecting to make Singapore to-

morrow, and to day has witnessed

a wonderful spurt in button-

cleaning, boat-greasing and the

like. Those who brought Dabbin

and polish have been called all

sorts of nice names—generally

with effect. Letter-writing, too,

has flourished and doubtless

many varied stories will reach

Hongkong as to how we fared

going south. B-viewing the week

is forced to feel that we have

started under auspices and condi-

tions that few other soldiers have

enjoyed, and the prospect for the

future is bright. We may be

conscripted, but we have been

happy, and shall be so long as we

retain our present formation. The

people of Hongkong can rest

assured that the band travelling

to Kirkee is in no wise down-

hearted.

WIGWAM TENNIS CLUB.

The Annual Report.

The report of the above Club, for the Season 1917-18 states:

The membership has increased from 38 to 56, in spite of the fact that six members have resigned owing to the war.

A successful tournament was commenced last autumn, and concluded by a pleasant "At Home" early this year, when the Championship Finals were played, and the prizes were afterwards presented by Mrs. Halliday.

In December a number of men of the Garrison were entertained by lady members of the Club and an enjoyable afternoon was spent. The Club entered a team in the R. Section of the League, but owing to illness of players and military duties, only a few matches were completed and the remainder had to be cancelled.

A friendly match was arranged during the early part of this year between the ladies of Wigwam and the L.R.C., each Club sending six ladies. Our players held their own well, being only beaten by a small margin.

The year began with Mr. C. Gerken as Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. F. W. G. Clark as Hon. Secretary. Both resigned, and Mr. E. C. Norris and Mr. A. Morley succeeded. Subsequently Mr. Norris resigned, and Mr. Morley took over the dual post until he was obliged to resign on account of leaving the Colony on active service, after which Mrs. C. Miller and Mr. F. H. Crapnell were elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively.

We append below the names of those members who have resigned during the year on account of War Service, and wish them the best of luck, and a speedy return to the friends they have left behind them—P. Mathieson, M. Pinget, J. R. Johnstone, A. Morley, J. B. Spiers and E. C. Norris.

German Dyes.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of three tins of German dyes. Inspector P. O. Sullivan prosecuted and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the defence. Defendant said he bought the dyes from another man. Mr. d'Almada asked His Worship to grant a remand. Inspector O'Sullivan, in giving the details of the case, said that the complainant came to the Station, and said that he lost the dyes on August 28. A broker went to his shop and offered to sell the dyes. The complainant asked the broker when he got the dyes from and he pointed out another man, and that man pointed to the defendant, who pointed out nobody. (Laughter). His Worship remanded the case till Wednesday, bail being allowed in \$50.

Singapore folk to witness a crowd of soldiers "dicing" themselves somewhat after the style of tourists. "Tommies" in Raffles and the Europe Hotels, lording round in motor cars and spending money outrageously incommensurate with the pay of Service men caused many a stare and smile. Who we were soon discovered, and a L. seen in the town must have been set thinking as to when it would be that they too would be a draft route. Hongkong has certainly set the pace in her Conscription and not a few praises were heard as to the expedition with which the Hongkong people have acted. The Tribunal is not working here yet, and our lead is a good one. It was inevitable that former Hongkong people would be met and there were many reunions and happy groups. The tiffin room at Little India was patronised by practically half the contingent, and at night the two big Hotels shared most of our company.

It was a tired crowd that came back to ship for sleep, but our day in Singapore had certainly been enjoyable. We have two more to spend here, and I expect we will

V. R. C. NIGHT FETE.

An Evening of Excellent Sport.

There was a large gathering at the V. R. C.'s night fete on Saturday. The events were keenly contested, and good sport was seen. The Water Polo proved a very exciting game and was won by the home team, the scores being 4-2. The V. R. C. had a very strong and representative team, and the Services also had some fine players. In the first half the scores stood 4-0, the first goal being scored by Barros after a few minutes had elapsed. More goals were soon forthcoming, for the V. R. C. meant business and a few minutes after, Logan scored with a beautiful shot. Marcel and Stewart then added one each. The V. R. C. citadel had some very narrow escapes but Rodrigues was always ready for any emergency. In the second half the Services livered a bit up and Talfourd managed to score one from a long distance. This served to rouse the V. R. C. team, but they had not the same opportunities to score as in the first half for the Services put up a strong defence. A second goal for the Services was scored by Burley.

Among the evening's competitors, A. Logan seemed to be a favourite, but owing to his eagerness to start he was disqualified in the Two Lengths Handicap for starting one second before time. However he was not to be dismayed and succeeded in carrying off several prizes. In the Team Race his team had things all their own way. The ladies' and girls' races were a big success and Miss D' Morris came in for a loud cheer when she won the Ladies' Handicap. During the evening music was provided by a Filipino string band which rendered some well known airs. A Logan gave some excellent exhibitions during the evening, such as the high dive, swimming one length under water, etc. The results were as follows:

Two Lengths Handicap (open) —1, Tatam, 29 2/5 secs; Lyon, 29 secs.

Two Lengths Handicap (Ladies)—1, D Morris; 2, M Ramsey. Time—49 2/5 secs.

Team Race—1, A. Logan, R. Tatam, L. M. Franco, J. Soares and A. W. Costa; 2, H. J. Silva, D. Leing, S. A. Marcal, F. L. Silva and A. V. Barroa.

Running Header from Spring Board—1, A. Logan; 2, J. Stewart.

Ladies Nomination—1, F. L. Silva (coordinated by Miss N. Barreto); 2, M. A. Carvalho (coordinated by Miss P. d'Almada e Castro).

Boys' Race Two Lengths Handicap—1, J. Jack, 30 secs.; 2, Leing, 31 2/5 secs.

Two Lengths Handicap (Girls)—1, Ema' Cornell; 2, Enid Cornell.

Water Polo The V. R. C. team was:—A. Logan, A. S. Ellis, O. A. Rodriguez, A. V. Barros (Capt) S. B. Marcal, J. Stewart and G. A. Carvalho.

After the events those present adjourned to the Gymnasium for the distribution of prizes.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Mc Kirdy) said that they regretted that their chairman, the Hon. Mr. Cland Sevren, was not present. He thanked the ladies for their presence, which contributed towards the event being a success. The ladies' and girl' races were a huge success. He thanked the young members for their assistance, and said there were some who thought the evening's sport would not be a success, as their champion swimmers had gone to the front, but the young members had come forward and joined in a way which tended to make the evening a great success. He would ask the smallest competitor, Miss Enid Morrison, to present the prizes.

The prizes were then presented to the respective winners and three cheers and a "tiger" for the ladies brought the proceedings to a close.

The officials were as follows:—Judges—Mr. A. Silva Netto, Mr. A. V. Barros, Mr. A. A. Alves, Lieut. A. E. Hall, Mr. T. Meek and Mr. J. Stewart. Steward—Mr. A. E. S. Alves. Time Keeper—Mr. T. Meek, Mr. W. Anderson and Mr. J. Lyon.

NAMOA RELIEF FUND.

Report of Relief Work.

The following reports of the relief work and statement of accounts of the Namoa Relief Fund have been issued:

It will be remembered that shortly after the disastrous earthquake which occurred on the 13th February last, news came of the terrible plight of the people of Namoa, the island, situated some 10 miles north-east of Swatow, and with which is associated the history of the early pioneers of the foreign trade of this district. Early relief was needed, and at the instigation of Dr. G. Duncan Whyte and the Rev. A. Guthrie Gamble, of the English Presbyterian Mission, a Committee was formed with the intention of conducting relief measures. Mr. M. S. Myers, the American Consul, and Mr. A. L. Macgowan, of Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd., consented to serve on this Committee, which was thereupon composed of the above mentioned four gentlemen.

A meeting was at once called, and it was decided to issue an appeal for funds directly in Swatow, and through the medium of the press in Hongkong. These funds were subsequently collected and negotiated by Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd., at the direction of the Committee.

No praise can be too great for the self-denial, energy, and patience that has been displayed by these gentlemen, and all those who assisted them in their actual relief measures on Namoa Island itself. Special mention should be made of the very capable, valuable, and esteemed assistance that was given by the detachment of the Boys' Brigade, who were amongst the first to proceed to Namoa. The Rev. T. W. Douglas James was resident in the Island for some days, and during that period rendered great help, for which he is heartily to be thanked.

On closing up the accounts it was found that there was a small balance of \$137.41 in hand, and the Committee decided to divide this balance equally between the Swatow English Presbyterian Mission Hospital, and the 1st China Company of the Boys' Brigade, as per account.

Dr. G. Duncan Whyte's Report.

The relief party that visited Namoa consists of the Rev. A. G. Gamble (Commanding Officer of the 1st. China Company of the Boys' Brigade) and six of his non-commissioned officers and men (all of whom had passed the examination in first aid work) along with Drs. Kuan and Tan, "graduates" of the Swatow Mission Hospital, with a student, some helpers and myself from the same institution.

A temporary "hospital" was put up for our use, with walls of coarse matting and roof of boat sails. It was divided in two rooms of which the inner was provided with a long table and was used as an operating room. By nightfall two additions had been made to the original structure, one for those patients who had to remain under our care, and another to be a living room for our party.

As soon as the medical supplies had been unpacked we arranged for two parties to visit the "homes" of the people. At this time, no-one was living in a house: two doors leaning together like an inverted "V" formed the sort of shelter into which most people, except at night—but these shelters did not leave much room for setting a fracture etc. One party went inside the City: the other, outside. Each party was accompanied by stretcher-bearers so that such patients, as required to be operated on could be carried to the hospital to await the doctor's return: patients who were able to walk by themselves were advised to make their way to the hospital where Dr. Kuan had a staff of dressers to help him. The remaining cases were treated where they were found. In the afternoon again two parties went out to complete the work that had begun in the morning, and when these returned some necessary operations had to be performed, which brought the day's work to a close, a day in which over 140 patients had been treated in their own homes and 250 in the hospital.

At the end of this time the Committee decided that the hospital should be closed, and Dr. Chia, having been presented by the magistrate and gentry with suitably inscribed scrolls was escorted by them to his boat.

FOUND SHOT.

Singapore Volunteer's Tragic Death.

Consequent upon a shocking discovery made by a Chinese, says the Singapore Free Press, the police were called out to the 7th mile, Upper Serangoon, and in the jungle two miles from the road, found the dead body of a European aged about 33, dressed in full volunteer uniform, lying in a pool of blood, with a bullet wound through the mouth, having an exit at the back of the skull. A service rifle with a spent cartridge was found near the body. The remains were removed to the mortuary at Tan Toek Sang's Hospital where they were viewed by the Coroner and subsequently identified by deceased's wife as George Turner, a smelter employed at the Pulau Brani Smelting Works.

The deceased, who was a very quiet man and popular with his colleagues, had been rather depressed of late owing to his having been rejected for service at the front and it is believed that this fact had so preyed upon his mind as to lead him to suicide. Deceased was formerly with the Middlesex Regiment.

All sorts of accidents were met with, dislocation had to be reduced, "simple" fractures were treated in every part of the body—arms, legs, spine, chest and pelvis. There also ten compound fractures in which gangrene had set in, and amputation was required.

The remaining days were spent in similar activities and on the 5th day, when the detachment of the Boys' Brigade returned to Swatow, they had done their share in the carrying out of 448 visits to the homes of patients, and 778 treatments given in the hospital. The day that they left we handed over the charge of the hospital to Dr. Chia (who had just arrived from Swatow) and Dr. Tan, at first as honorary workers, but later at salaries of \$110 and \$90 per month respectively.

Dr. Kuan and I, being thus free of responsibility in Namoa City were able to respond to an invitation from the town of Hunan, on the opposite side of the island. With two capable assistants we were able, during our visit, to treat 161 patients, of whom a score were seen in their own homes. Sixteen fractures were set, four dislocations were reduced, and a general anaesthetic had to be administered three times. The next day we returned to Swatow, leaving two trained male nurses to help Dr. Chia, as well as two untrained servants and a cook and water-carrier whom we had recruited locally.

There was no further occasion to perform operations, presumably all the fractures and dislocations had been put right before we left, but with scores of patients with broken bones to be visited and cared for in their own homes, and hundreds with open wounds which required to be dressed from time to time, as well as the care of the serious cases in the hospital one may be quite sure that there was very little leisure for the doctors. More than 3,600 treatments were given to almost 700 patients during the first month after Dr. Chia took charge, and beyond this work, he rendered invaluable assistance in superintending the distribution of the matting—as will doubtless be told in another part of this report.

During the second month of Dr. Chia's regime he had only one trained assistant with him, but the majority of the wounds had healed by this time, and the broken bones were in good position and getting stronger from day to day. His services were required more as a physician than as a surgeon. The draughty sheds in which most of the people were living brought him a good many cases of bronchitis, while the coarseness of the food that was sent by some of the charitable societies was responsible for not a little dyspepsia. Altogether 280 treatments were administered during the second month to about 500 patients.

At the end of this time the Committee decided that the hospital should be closed, and Dr. Chia, having been presented by the magistrate and gentry with suitably inscribed scrolls was escorted by them to his boat.

By Order of the Directors,
CHOW U. FING.
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

"ARROW" SHIRTS & COLLARS.

THE BEST
AMERICAN MAKE
Are Stocked by
All Up-to-date Outfitters.

TANTAMOUNT TO AN INDICTMENT.

CHEER UP! ADVERTISE

Bishop of Singapore and Straits Government.

Since there has been no denial says the Straits Echo, of the somewhat amazing statement, published a few days ago by the Ipoh paper that, all efforts having failed to move the Government to action in regard to the abnormal incidence of consumption and malaria in this country, at a last resort the Bishop of Singapore has ordered that prayers be said in all the Churches in the Diocese "that the Governments of the S.S. and F.M.S. may deal wisely with the spread of disease, especially phthisis and malaria," it is presumably true. The Bishop's action is tantamount to an indictment of the Government for having left undone those things that it ought to have done.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations

NOTICE is hereby given that these examinations will commence on MONDAY, December 9th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR. The University, Hongkong.

The entry form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 9th, 1918.

The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918."

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1918.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FOR SALE.—Lease of land with the buildings thereon, now known as the Officers' Mess of the Coolie Depot. Large Dining Room, Kitchen, Servants Quarters, eight small bedrooms and four large bedrooms in Annex, all with Bathrooms. Verandahs, whole length. Faces South, over best view in Harbour. Excellent Building. Suitable for small Summer Hotel. Private Family or Syndicate. Optional lease to November, 1927, providing for demolition or sale of buildings by lessee. Ground Rent \$18.00 per annum.

The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors; the first Director being FREDERICK HOWELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG, and SZE TO YUEN. By Order of the Directors,
CHOW U. FING.
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918.

Sleep in Comfort.

You'll never have your slumbers disturbed by uncomfortable pyjamas if you choose our full cut and roomy Sleeping Suits.

We have now a large and varied stock in light-weight Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Zephyr "Aertex" Cellular etc., at prices ranging from \$2.25 per Suit.



MACKINTOSH
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
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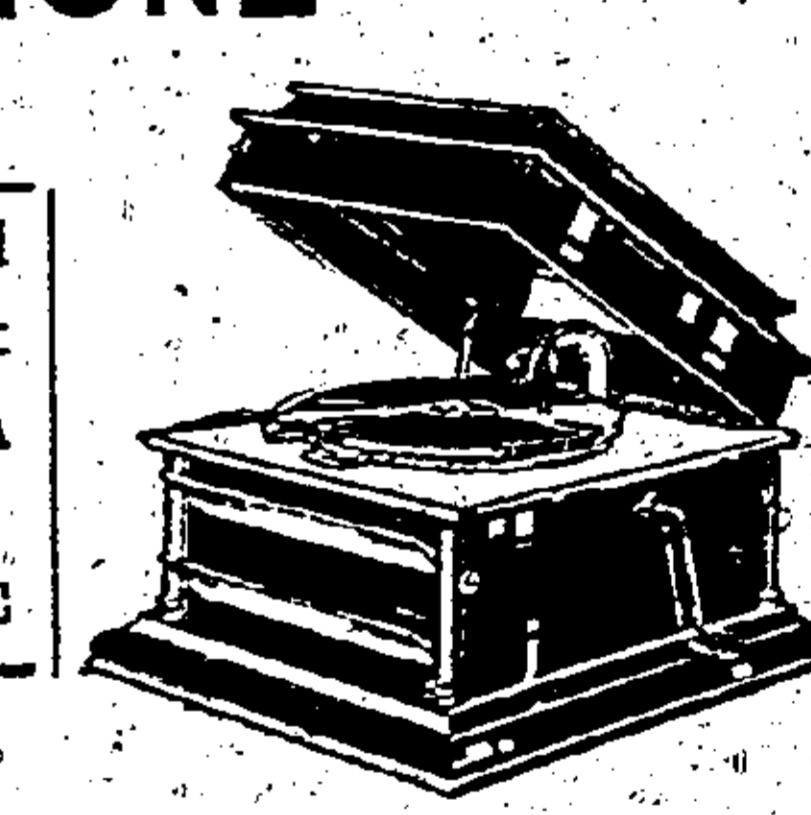
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NEW STRAWS "LIGHTWEIGHT"
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A perfect and complete instrument of Music at an exceptionally MODERATE PRICE

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THIS FAMOUS BRAND
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IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS
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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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Key West	17th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

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Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.S.S. "VENEZUELA" Oct. 9th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Nov. 6th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration. Special arrangements are made for the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
apply to — Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141.

Oxford Road.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination:	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Kitano Maru" T. 15,930	WED., 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.
—	"Shidzuka Maru" T. 12,520	MON., 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Aki Maru" T. 12,300	SATUR., 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
—	"Tango Maru" T. 13,750	MONDAY, 16th Sept., (SATURDAY, 28th Sept.)
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Nagato Maru" T. 9,000	WED., 18th Sept.
—	"Hwah-wu" T. 8,500	THURS., 19th Sept.

LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELACOURA BAY & CAPE TOWN, VIE MANILA, ZAMBANAICA, BRISBANE, ADESTEYNE, NEW YORK, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO, HONGKONG, PEKING & RANGOON.	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
—	1. Occupying Shanghai after Moji. Wireless Telegraphy.	—

HONGKONG—VICTORIA B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificently equipped passenger steamers "Kashima Maru," "Sevi Maru," "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement. Net sailings from Hongkong.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS
Sailings from Hongkong. Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANTO MARU	14,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	3rd November.
KIYO MARU	17,000	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and its Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager.

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**JAVA PACIFIC LINE
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

NEXT sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to JAVACHE-CHINA-LIJN, Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Telephone Nos. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

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AN UNSUPERPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to BEISS & CO., Canton.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer. To Sail.

SHANGHAI Sunning 1st Sept. at 4 p.m.

TIENTSIN Kueichow 23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and

Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

Landed in Shanghai; avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36. Agnts.

Hongkong Sept. 16, 1918.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Naval Salvage Money.

Notice was given in the London Gazette recently that the distribution of the following awards of Naval Salvage Money would shortly begin in the Prize Branches of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, S.W. Salvage of S.S. Woodfield by H.M. Torpedo Boat No. 5 and H.M. Gunboat on February 11, 1917; of S.S. Mantola by H.M. ships London Belle, Aiglon, Dardagh, and Hopper 15, Watcher, on October 31, 1916; and of S.S. Roanoke by H.M. ship Nairn, Oku, "Searance," Macbeth, Izak Walton, Fizzer, Aspirant, and Norman, between February 11 and 14, 1917.

Canadian Shipbuilding Contracts.

Shipbuilding contracts to the value of \$4,500,000 dols. have been placed in Canada. The vessels ordered consisted of 46 wooden ships with a total tonnage of 128,000, representing \$4,500,000 dols., and for 43 steel ships totalling 311,330 tons, worth 40,000,000 dols.; or a total value of \$4,600,000 dols. Four steel ships, aggregating 13,900 tons, the individual boats having a tonnage of 4,200, 3,400, 4,500, and 1

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.
SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

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DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

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NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
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Next departs from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Callings
J.Y. SAN FRANCISCO WILLIS	8,000	21st Sept., 1918.
REMBRANDT	10,000	1st Oct., 1918.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576. Agents.

NOTICE.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Sept 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

Yrs.	Level with 1st. 5 ft. Below overflow				
Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	Level with 1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	Level with 1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	Level with 1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	Level with 1st. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Total	1,16,44	9,7,4	1,16,44	9,7,4	1,16,44

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Total	1,16,44	9,7,4	1,16,44	9,7,4

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Total	1,16,44	9,7,4	1,16,44	9,7,4

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Total	1,16,44	9,7,4	1,16,44	9,7,4

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Total	1,16,44	9,7,4	1,16,44	9,7,4

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Total	1,16,44	9,7,4	1,16,44	9,7,4

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Total	1,16,44	9,7,4	1,16,44	9,7,4

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Total	1,16,44	9,7,4	1,16,44	9,7,4

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Total	1,16,44	9,7,4	1,16,44	9,7,4

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Aug.

Yrs.	1st. 5 ft. Below overflow	2nd. 5 ft. Below overflow	3rd. 5 ft. Below overflow	4th. 5 ft. Below overflow

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

THE NEW ALLIED ATTACKS.

British Gain Ground.

London, Sept. 13.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: In the Vermandovillers sector north-westward of St. Quentin we gained ground in contact with the enemy's advanced detachments and took prisoners. South-westward of La Bassée progress continued despite machine-gun opposition. We took possession of Fosse Eight de Bethune and the adjoining slagheap, which is called The Dump and forms an important local feature giving wide observation of the surrounding country. Northwards thereof we hold the German trench-lines immediately westward of Auchy-lez-La Bassée and are pressing forward into the village. We prisoners a few in the neighbourhood of Meulebeke Lake. Aviation was inactive. One British machine is missing. Night flying is impossible.

Further Reports of Allied Progress.

London, Sept. 14.
A French communiqué says: During the day we progressed between Savoy and the St. Quentin-Ham road. South or the Ailette we extended our positions north of Mont-Heuille-Fosse. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed in the region of Laitaud and Moisy farm.

A Belgian communiqué says: At night time the enemy violently bombarded our advanced works east of Aix-en-Othe and temporarily penetrated observation posts north-west of St. George's. After violent artillery fire the enemy reoccupied the lines of outposts we recently captured south-east of Drasibank. We reconquered all the posts despite vigorous reactions, prisoner fifty.

Berter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports on the evening of September 13th:

A battalion of the forty-sixth Infantry Regiment which gained the name of "Lions of Cambrai" broke during our advance recently across Santerre and died to Nesle where it indulged in looting, after which remnants straggled away. A captured map shows that the attack against our First Army front was being organised when Marshal Foch's stroke upset the enemy's schemes. It is dated 10th July. On the Cambrai front we are maintaining all our gains. Farther north we have captured Fosse Eight, which figured in the early fighting around La Bassée. We are pushing through Auchy-lez-La Bassée near which we took a railway triangle three days ago.

Berter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: The enemy has been active in the Cambrai area. In his attack last evening east of Trescault under cover of a heavy barrage, a few Germans who gained a footing in our posts were easily dealt with. A bombing attack covered by flammenwerfer between Gozeancourt Wood and the village caused our troops to fall back to the support trench to escape the liquid fire. Our artillery then gave the enemy a bad time. We withdraw some advanced posts at Lavergier to give a clear field of fire to our gunners to deal with an infantry attack, which did not make headway.

Perfect Communication System.

London, Sept. 14.
The "Times" correspondent at American Headquarters states: The precision of the first day's operations at Saint Mihiel was greatly helped by the perfect communication system which the Americans had evolved and were trying for the first time. The various commands conversed by telephone as easily as business men talking in New York; the central exchanges are worked by picked women operators from New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

GERMAN PEACE CAMPAIGN.

Attempt to Delude Allies.
London, Sept. 14.
Berter learns that the latest information from Germany shows that a great democratic peace campaign is being prepared for the delusion of the Allies.

Interesting Comment.
Amsterdam, Sept. 14.
Commenting on the speech of Von Payer the "Vossische Zeitung" says it is a tacit introduction to forthcoming inter-party conferences.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says the speech is bound to be a blow to Germany's stout-heartedness, especially the passage about peace and indemnities.

Herr Erzberger, interviewed by the "Aerzt," spoke optimistically of an early peace and dwelt on the converted views of a large section of the pro-war party. As an example he referred to the fact that the pawn theory recently enunciated in regard to Belgium is no longer the leading political thought. He asserted that the unreserved return of Belgium is a national pre-requisite of peace and contended that Bolshevism would break out throughout the world if the war lasts much longer. He favoured the idea of a League of Nations and disarmament after the war.

Socialists Want Peace Discussion.
Paris, Sept. 14.

The "Rheinischer Westfaelische Zeitung" states that the Independent Socialists introduced a motion at a meeting of Berlin City Council requesting the initiation of peace discussions owing to the "daily increasing distress of the Berlin population consequent on malnutrition, the reduction of the people's entire standard of living and the increasing criminality and destitution."

U. S. COTTON PRICE.

Washington, Sept. 14.
President Wilson announces that the War Industries Board Committee will recommend basic prices for standard grades of raw cotton only if investigation convinces it that the fixing of prices is necessary.

COMMAND OF THE CZECHS.

London, Sept. 14.
The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Harbin reports that General Dietrichs, the Russian commander of the Eastern Czechs, has resigned and is succeeded by Colonel Gaido, who is a Czech.

ANOTHER SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.
A submarine has shelled and torpedoed another Spanish steamer off the Canaries.

AWARD OF THE V. C.

London, Sept. 14.
The "Gazette" announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Harold Ansten, Naval Reserve, for unstinted services in action with enemy submarines.

A BUSINESS DISPUTE.

Portuguese Claim Against Chinese Firm.

An interesting case was heard at the Supreme Court this afternoon before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) when Jose Maria Xavier, claimed from Luson Fai-nam and Leung Po, trading as the Hongkong Import and China Product Export Company, salary in lieu of notice, and damages owing to an agreement made between the parties respecting a partnership not, it is alleged, being carried out.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for plaintiff and defendants were represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E.

The statement of claim set out that an agreement appointing plaintiff manager was made on March 31, 1918, in which it was stated, inter alia, that if after the expiration of the said term of two years the firm shall continue to carry on the business and plaintiff shall not have in the meantime left the employment of the firm and shall be desirous of becoming a partner in the business, the firm shall admit him, upon terms agreed upon between the parties as follows:—

The net profits of the business shall, after payment thereout of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all capital brought into the said business by the partner therein has been made or provided for, be divided between the partners other than plaintiff in the proportion that is to say four-fifth part or share thereof to the partners other than plaintiff and one-fifth part or share thereof to plaintiff. After termination of the agreement the plaintiff at the request of defendant continued to act in the capacity of manager to the Company up to April 20, 1918, when he was dismissed without notice from the employment of the defendant Company and there is now due and owing by the defendants a sum of \$200, salary for month of April, 1918, and \$200 in lieu of notice. In breach of their contract with plaintiff the defendants have refused to admit the plaintiff into partnership in the Company whereby plaintiff has suffered damage. It was provided by clause 3 of the agreement that defendants should pay to plaintiff at the end of each year 20 per cent. of the net profits of the Company's business. The defendants have made no such payments and plaintiff's share of the profits, for a period of two years, is now due and owing by defendants. Plaintiff claimed that an account be taken of the defendant Company's profits from March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1918, and payment to the plaintiff of 20 per cent. of such sum as may be found to be net profit of the business and \$400 for salary already mentioned.

Mr. Potter said defendants agreed that plaintiff was entitled to a statement of accounts. They had provided this statement, it having been made by Mr. Seth, the sum being \$11,000. Plaintiff disputed this and he asked the Court to order the Registrar to make up the accounts, when the question of costs could be settled later.

The case was adjourned.

TO-DAY'S PEKING NEWS.

The Question of a Settlement.

The following telegrams have been received from Peking to-day:—

Chu-Sai-chung, the newly-elected President, has sent a special envoy to the South-West yesterday, but merely in a friendly way and not in an official capacity.

It is reported that the leaders of the South-West are demanding \$40,000,000 to defray various expenses. This may be the principal basis for a settlement.

DAY BY DAY.

Opium Poisoning.

The Chinese woman who was reported in our columns of Saturday, as being sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from opium poisoning, died there yesterday.

Business Improvements.

Extensive structural alterations are being effected at the premises of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., who, however, advise their patrons that business is being carried on as usual.

Ship Engineer's Loss.

The Chief Engineer of a steamer which is at present undergoing repairs at the Takao Docks reported to the Police that between the 14th and 15th instant some person broke into his cabin and stole money and jewellery to the value of \$343.

Remanded.

A Chinese girl was charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with obtaining stationery to the value of \$80 by false pretences. His Worship remanded the case till Monday next at 10 a.m. and ordered the girl to be taken to the Po Leung Kuk.

Stolen Jewels.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED SUCCESSES.

London, Sept. 12.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent with the American Army states that the feature of the attack on the St. Mihiel salient was the tremendous artillery preparation. It began at one in the morning and filled the valleys of the Meuse for four hours with a roar not heard since Verdun. The guns attained remarkable accuracy and when the Germans attempted to reply it took the American gunners precisely thirty-five minutes to silence the counter-fire. The infantry, owing to the slight German resistance in the first lines, swept toward the second enemy positions ahead of schedule, but here sharp encounters ensued, delaying but not daunting the Americans, who valiantly pushed northwards.

Correspondents state that General Pershing commanded the first American Army, including a number of French troops, which attacked the famous Saint Mihiel salient that the Germans formed in September 1914. The sides of the wedge are twenty miles long and its base thirty miles. Saint Mihiel itself is only thirty miles from Metz and twenty from Briey, with its great iron ore mines. The French on various occasions slightly pushed back the Germans, except at the apex, but the enemy positions here, after four years' organisation, are among the strongest on the front. Saint Mihiel was an essential link in the Verdun-Toul chain of forts.

Yesterday's operations have already imperilled the German forces in the salient, severing the railway from Metz where they were supplied. Over a hundred tanks, manned by Americans, aided the smashing of the concreted enemy first line, which was crossed behind a dense smoke screen. The concentration of air forces is described as the biggest hitherto seen on the western front. Four hours after the attack was launched not a German plane was reported visible. American observers and bombers worked unmolested, escorted by chaser planes. The country was difficult, high ridges and thick woods offering concealment for machine-gun nests, but the German resistance was slight. The enemy main forces had apparently withdrawn to the second line. The correspondents emphasise that the objective of the attack is strictly limited. The French operated between two American forces and seized the western outskirts of St. Mihiel.

Paris, Sept. 13.

The Americans made a series of successful raids in Lorraine and Vosges during the past 24 hours, penetrating the enemy lines at numerous points, inflicting heavy losses and destroying block-houses, machine-gun nests and ammunition dumps.

London, Sept. 13.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: English troops on Thursday took possession of Folon Wood, expelling the enemy from localities wherein he resisted. Our line further north was advanced "eastward" of the village of Jeancourt, which is in our hands. During the evening strong forces assisted by lowflying aeroplanes attacked our new positions at Avricourt but were repulsed with great loss. Opposite Moëvre's infantry assembling for a counter-attack were subjected to heavy and accurate artillery fire and the attack which developed subsequently was completely unsuccessful, the few Germans reaching our positions being killed or prisoner. We progressed during the night westward of Auchy-lez-Bassee.

The American attack on the south of the St. Mihiel salient was made on a front of fourteen miles and they advanced eight miles. The attack on the west of the salient, where the country is much more difficult and resistance more serious, was on a front of twelve miles, and they advanced three miles. The Americans have so far prisoner 9,300, and taken sixty guns. It is reported that they have captured Benoy, Bois-de-Theaucourt, Vigneulles, and Héroucourt, which would mean that the neck of the salient is now less than six miles. The enemy is blowing up houses at Hattenville and Domécourt, both of which are outside the battle.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE ALLIED SUCCESSES.

Later.

The Americans have completely outflanked the St. Mihiel salient. The prisoners have reached 12,000. The railways from Verdun to Commercy and Toul to Nancy are now open to our traffic.

A Havas message says: A day of big importance was the twelfth of September, when the First American Army went into action for the first time. The Germans offered resistance to the advancing Americans and withdrew to the second line pursued by tanks. The Germans will likely retreat from the bulge of St. Mihiel. The aim of the offensive is Briey and Longwy, the chief towns of the greatest French iron districts, producing three-fifths of the normal French output. French troops cooperated in the new offensive.

Nearer St. Quentin the British and French progressed and more of the Hindenburg Line has been taken.

Paris, Sept. 13.

Swiss frontier reports mention unusual activity in upper-Alsace. The enemy's claim that he has now prepared for the attack on St. Mihiel is ridiculous in view of the numbers already prisoners and the large numbers still coming in; also in view of the fact that the town of St. Mihiel is practically undamaged, while the railways mentioned in an earlier message are all intact ready for immediate use. They will prove a great help to the Allies.

London, Sept. 13.

A French communiqué states: West of St. Quentin we occupied the village of Savoy. An important enemy raid north-east of Mesnil-les-Huiles in Champagne was repulsed. We made several raids in the region of Verdun and took prisoners. The American attack in the region of St. Mihiel continues successfully.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says: In yesterday's operation at Havrincourt, we penetrated both front and support trenches of the Hindenburg system. It was a day of small bitter fights, the troops being often ankle-deep in water and half blinded by the wind and rain. The Germans came back several times and forced some New Zealand outposts near Gouzeaucourt to withdraw from their gains of the morning, but our men fought with irresistible doggedness. We advanced to the heights east of Mass, were repulsed. We temporarily lost the Combres height, but it was recaptured by the Landwehr. The Austro-Hungarians south of Combres, by strong resistance, assured the retreat of the divisions at St. Mihiel. The enemy gained ground at Thiaucourt. The evacuation of the salient was completed at night undisturbed.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 13.

The correspondent of the "Tageblatt," describing the awful conditions in Russia, states that an extraordinary Commission has withdrawn the most important questions from the administration of justice and passes the most terrible sentences and carries out innumerable executions without Court or verdict. The arbitrariness exceeds Tsardom.

Vladivostok, Sept. 7.

Numbers of Red Guards from Khabarovsk have managed to join the Red Guards and war prisoners at Blagovestchensk, where Bolshevism is making its last stand in the Far East.

London, Sept. 13.

A Japanese communiqué from Tokyo states that the captures at Khabarovsk include a hundred and fifty prisoners, some German officers, seventeen river gunboats and a hundred and twenty guns.

Archangel, Sept. 11.

The Allied Mission's proclamation disclaims responsibility for the expulsion of members of the northern Soviet, which was carried out by Russians. It says the Allies will immediately release the arrested ministers and bring them back to Archangel. It emphasises that the Allies have come to Russia to establish rule, order and liberty.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 13.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their weekly Silver Report, state: Again there is nothing fresh to report. The tone of the market remains firm at the maximum price.

The British trade demand is fairly large, but, not being considered unreasonable, is met at 49½d. The official Shanghai exchange has not varied during the week, and remains at 5s.

ENTENTE LOAN IN HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, Sept. 13.

An Entente loan in Holland is imminent as part of the general agreement being negotiated whereby arrangements for an improved Dutch food supply predominate. The "Handelsblad" states that Great Britain is mainly concerned. It is reported that the loan will arrange for 200,000,000 guilders on six per cent Treasury Bills.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, Sept. 13.

A decrease of exports of £6,281,478 and increase of imports of £9,577,523 is shown for August, compared with August last year.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.

Forty were killed and over a hundred injured near Weesp owing to the northern pivot of our defence, attacked on August 22nd and captured Moyenneville, Hamelin-court, and also St. Leger on the 24th, presumably owing to recent heavy rains.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE ALLIED SUCCESSES.

London, Sept. 13.

The gallant exploits of some twenty other divisions are mentioned including the Fourth, which broke the enemy's attack on the north bank of the Scarpe on March 29th and in the face of strong resistance on September 2nd, carried the defences of the Drocourt-Quent line. The Thirty-second Division, after heavy fighting at Dammeray on the tenth and eleventh of August, captured Herleville on August 23rd, Vermandovilliers on August 25th, and successfully participated in the Australian advance across the Somme.

Field Marshal Haig states that his account of the doings of these different Anglo-Scottish and Welsh divisions is necessarily brief and incomplete. He concludes: On the same battlefields whereon they withstood the heaviest assault, the British Army has never faced, all have fought side by side with the splendid divisions of Australia, Canada and New Zealand, with courage, gallantry and enterprise only equalled by their success.

A wireless German official report states: The enemy captured Havrincourt. Fresh enemy attacks between Mouevres and Gouzeaucourt were repulsed.

In anticipation of an attack, the evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient, which has been under consideration for years, was commenced a few days ago. The French, advancing to the heights east of Mass, were repulsed. We temporarily lost the Combres height, but it was recaptured by the Landwehr. The Austro-Hungarians south of Combres, by strong resistance, assured the retreat of the divisions at St. Mihiel. The enemy gained ground at Thiaucourt. The evacuation of the salient was completed at night undisturbed.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR SAID THAT

Germany was deeply convinced that Germany was ready to collaborate as regards a League of Nations arbitration and disarmament. Germany desired disarmament on the basis of complete reciprocity, applied not merely to armies but navies. Germany would demand the freedom of the seas and sea routes, also an open door in all overseas possessions and protection of private property at sea.

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We laugh at the idea that we should penitently ask for mercy ere we are admitted to peace negotiations. We laugh at the fools who babbled of revenge. A peace by understanding will bring nothing humiliating for us, nor any period of misery and wretchedness.

It would be an illusion to calculate on the will to peace in those circles among our enemies which are responsible for the opening and the continuation of hostilities. They cannot admit to their countrymen that their aims are unattainable and their sacrifices vain, but others among those peoples will think differently.

Moreover, those others will prevail, sooner or later. Until then there remains for us nothing but to defend our lives.

Referring to the Prussian Suffrage Bill the Vice-Chancellor declared that the confidence of the people is not merely in the Prussian, but in the Imperial Government more or less.

Imperial Government more or less depended on the decision in this question. Further postponement of

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 13.

Speaking at Stuttgart Vice-Chancellor von Payer outlined the German peace terms. He declared that Germany could not hand over Poland again to Russia, and could not assist in placing Finland again under the Russian yoke. Germany could not allow the States on the German frontier and Baltic to be again subjected against their will to Russian Tsarism or thrown into civil war and anarchy. Germany would not submit to the Entente her peace treaties with Ukraine, Russia and Rumania. Apart from this the territorial possessions existing before the war could everywhere be restored.

A Havas message says: A day of big importance was the twelfth of September, when the First American Army went into action for the first time. The Germans offered resistance to the advancing Americans and withdrew to the second line pursued by tanks. The Germans will likely retreat from the bulge of St. Mihiel.

The "Daily Chronicle" quotes Field Marshal Haig as saying: The aim of the offensive is Briey and Longwy, the chief towns of the greatest French iron districts, producing three-fifths of the normal French output.

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A wireless German official report states: The enemy captured Havrincourt. Fresh enemy attacks between Mouevres and Gouzeaucourt were repulsed.

In anticipation of an attack, the evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient, which has been under consideration for years, was commenced a few days ago. The French, advancing to the heights east of Mass, were repulsed. We temporarily lost the Combres height, but it was recaptured by the Landwehr. The Austro-Hungarians south of Combres, by strong resistance, assured the retreat of the divisions at St. Mihiel. The enemy gained ground at Thiaucourt. The evacuation of the salient was completed at night undisturbed.

The Vice-Chancellor said that Germany was deeply convinced that Germany was ready to collaborate as regards a League of Nations arbitration and disarmament. Germany desired disarmament on the basis of complete reciprocity, applied not merely to armies but navies. Germany would demand the freedom of the seas and sea routes, also an open door in all overseas possessions and protection of private property at sea.

We laugh at the idea that we should penitently ask for mercy ere we are admitted to peace negotiations. We laugh at the fools who babbled of revenge. A peace by understanding will bring nothing humiliating for us, nor any period of misery and wretchedness.

It would be an illusion to calculate on the will to peace in those circles among our enemies which are responsible for the opening and the continuation of hostilities. They cannot admit to their countrymen that their aims are unattainable and their sacrifices vain, but others among those peoples will think differently.

Moreover, those others will prevail, sooner or later. Until then there remains for us nothing but to defend our lives.

Referring to the Prussian Suffrage Bill the Vice-Chancellor declared that the confidence of the people is not merely in the Prussian, but in the Imperial Government more or less.

Imperial Government more or less depended on the decision in this question. Further postponement of

the decision was not permissible however seriously a dissolution and new elections in war time might be regarded. Moreover, he believed that the Prussian Government had already decided on a dissolution if the Upper House did not agree to equal suffrage.

London, Sept. 13.

A Havas message says: The Kaiser made a long speech during a visit to Essen. He once more posed as the Apostle of Peace trying to throw the onus for frightful hatred on Germany's enemies. That kind of Kaiserian literature is no more effective, even with the German people. It is a sign of the distressing conditions in Germany now in progress.

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London, Sept. 13.

Speaking at Newcastle General Smuts, amidst cheers, declared that the Governments of all Dominions must be consulted and must participate in the making of peace. The Dominions could never agree, and he hoped the people of Great Britain would never agree, to handing back the colonies to Germany until a complete change in the German system occurred and until Germany was run on the same lines as the British Empire. Then he hoped the people of the Dominions and of Great Britain would be prepared to examine her claims to the colonies fairly, squarely, and justly.

He declared that Germany would never get better peace terms than those offered on January 5th last, and the only way to get peace was to accept them as a basis. Then a conference could be called. There was no alternative.

SELLING.

T/T 3714
Demand 37/11/16
30 d/a 37/13/16
60 d/s 37/15/16
4 m/s 38 1/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 156
T/T Japan 159
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francis-
co & New York) 86 1/2
T/T Java 176
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 489 1/2
Demand, Paris 490

4 m/s, L/C 38 3/8
4 m/s, D/P 39 1/2
6 m/s, L/C 39 3/4
30 d/a, Sydney & Melbourne 39 1/4
30 d/a, San Franc-
isco & New York) 37 7/8
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 5.07
Demand, Germany 5.12
Demand, New York 86 5/8
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 174
Demand, Singapore 156
On Haiphong 14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 1 1/2 % prem.
On Bangkok 42 1/2
Sovereign 5.45 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz 43 40
Bar Silver, per oz 49 3/4

4 m/s, L/C 38 3/8
4 m/s, D/P 39 1/2
6 m/s, L/C 39 3/4
30 d/a, Sydney & Melbourne 39 1/4
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30 d/a, Sydney & Melbourne 3

